

are divergent anteriorly and terminate anteriorly in a fovea, posteriorly they do not cross the smooth area; the mesosternum is straight anteriorly and finely marginate, evenly and clearly but not densely punctate; the anterior tibiæ are 5-6-denticulate.

This species should be placed in the same section as *S. aterrimus*, Er., *inversus*, Lew., *Lacordairei*, Mars., *connectens*, Payk., and *arcipygus*, Sch. In these species the prosternal striæ terminate in a fovea in the anterior part of the keel.

Hab. Venta de Peregrino, Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*). One example (♀) in the Godman Collection.

NOTE.—Signor Fuente has kindly sent me the types of *Saprinus calatravensis* and *navasi*, Fuente, and I find the first = *bitterensis*, Mars., and the second *detersus*, Illig. The type of *navasi* is highly punctate, and the smooth space between the second and third dorsal striæ is nearly obliterated; but I have an example exactly similar in a series of *detersus* I brought from Central Spain.

XLI.—*Descriptions of new Lizards in the Collection of the British Museum.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Gehyra yunnanensis.

Head and limbs moderately elongate. Head oviform; snout as long as the distance between the eye and the ear-opening, which is small and round; head covered with finely granular scales, which are larger on the snout; rostral nearly twice as broad as deep, with a short median cleft above; nostril pierced between the rostral, the first upper labial, and three nasals, the upper of which is separated from its fellow behind the rostral by several minute granules; 10 upper and 10 lower labials; symphyisial pentagonal, the posterior angle wedged in between the two median of a series of small chin-shields. Scales uniformly granulate on the back, limbs, and throat, larger, flat, and imbricate on the belly. Digits free, strongly dilated, with large transverse lamellæ which are entire under the first digit, whilst under the other digits three or four of the distal are chevron-shaped and divided by a median groove. Tail cylindrical, covered with small imbricate scales above and beneath. Male with an angular series of 18 femoro-præanal pores. Grey-brown above, dotted with

greyish white, and with blackish wavy cross-bars on the back and tail; a dark streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; lower parts greyish white.

	millim.
Total length.....	75
Head.....	11
Width of head.....	8
Body.....	29
Fore limb.....	13
Hind limb.....	16
Tail.....	35

Two specimens, male and young, from Yunnan Fu, taken on a wall by Mr. John Graham, of the China Inland Mission.

The nearest ally of this species is the recently described *G. larutensis*, Blgr.

Lialis Jicari.

Snout acutely pointed, not truncate at the tip, twice as long as broad, 4 or 5 times as long as the eye, which is small and surrounded by a rudimentary circular lid; ear-opening small, oval, oblique. Snout covered with small irregular plates, back of head with small scales; two large supra-orbitals; rostral a little broader than long, on the lower surface of the snout; nasal small; 17 or 18 upper labials, 3 rows of small scales between them and the orbit; symphyseal longer than broad. 22 scales round the middle of the body; the enlarged ventrals in 100 to 105 pairs. 6 præanal pores. Pale yellowish or pinkish brown above, speckled with blackish; a faint dark vertebral streak; a well-defined dark brown dorso-lateral streak, expanding anteriorly into a broad band occupying the side of the head; a light streak along the lower lip, widening on the body, where it forms a band which is ill-defined above and sharply defined by a dark line below; belly dark grey-brown, or yellowish with dark longitudinal streaks, of which one along the middle is the most distinct.

From snout to vent 300 millim.

Three specimens from the Fly River, British New Guinea. Presented by Mr. A. H. Jicar, Resident Magistrate at Dar, British New Guinea.

The shape of the snout, the number of scales round the body, and the number of præanal pores distinguish this new species from *L. Burtoni* and its numerous varieties.

Anadia biteniata.

Habit lacertiform. Snout obtusely pointed; frontonasal a little longer than broad; præfrontals forming a median suture;

four supraoculars, first small (exceptionally fused with the first supraciliary); frontal slightly longer than the frontoparietals, about the same size as the interparietal; a single nasal; loreal single or divided into two superposed shields; a series of small infraorbitals; six or seven upper and as many lower labials; chin-shields, one anterior and four pairs, the two first pairs forming a suture; collar-shields 8 or 10; 12 to 16 transverse series of scales from the chin-shields to the edge of the collar. Scales quadrangular, subequal, ventrals a little broader than dorsal; 34 or 36 scales round the middle of the body and 34 to 40 between the occiput and the base of the tail. 4 anterior and 6 posterior præanals. Male with 8 to 10 femoral pores. Caudal scales similar to those on the body. Brownish or olive above, spotted with blackish, with a more or less distinct light dorso-lateral streak; this streak very sharply marked in the young, white, edged with black; lower parts whitish, or belly bluish grey, with or without scattered black dots.

	millim.
Total length.....	182
Head	15
Width of head	9
From end of snout to fore limb.....	25
" " " vent.....	65
Fore limb.....	19
Hind limb	23
Tail	117

Several specimens from Escorial and Culata, Venezuela, at an altitude of about 10,000 feet, collected by Sr. Briceño.

Euspondylus brevifrontalis.

Head rather small, not distinct from neck; body elongate. Snout short, obtuse; frontonasal longer than broad, in contact with the frontal, which is about the same size; two supraorbitals, only the first in contact with the frontal; interparietal at least twice as long as broad; nasal in contact with the first supraciliary, or separated by the single loreal; a series of moderately large infraorbitals; six upper and six lower labials; chin-shields, one anterior and four pairs, the two first pairs forming a suture; collar-shields ten; 15 to 17 transverse series of scales from the chin-shields to the edge of the collar. Dorsal scales elongate-quadrangular, perfectly smooth, nearly as long as, but narrower than, the ventrals; lateral scales smaller, rounded; 34 or 36 scales round the middle of the body, including ventrals, and 41 to 47 between

the occiput and the base of the tail; ventral plates in 10 or 12 longitudinal and 28 to 30 transverse series. 4 anterior and 6 posterior præanals. Male with 7 or 8 femoral pores. Tail covered with equal, elongate-quadrangular, smooth scales. Dark grey above and beneath, above with small black spots and with a somewhat lighter dorso-lateral streak between two black lines, beginning from the posterior border of the eye and extending to the base of the tail; a black median streak on the nape; tail lighter beneath, spotted with black.

	millim.
Total length.....	170
Head.....	15
Width of head.....	8
From end of snout to fore limb.....	25
" " vent.....	77
Fore limb.....	16
Hind limb.....	22
Tail.....	93

A female specimen from Rio Albireggas, Venezuela, at an altitude of about 11,500 feet, and two males from Escorial, 10,000 feet, collected by Sr. Briceño.

This species connects *Euspondylus* with *Anadia*.

Bachia lineata.

Fore limb with four clawed digits, hind limb with two. Internasal truncate in front, broader behind, with the posterolateral angles cut off; frontal octagonal, nearly twice as long as broad; a long tetragonal interparietal; two supraoculars; a large loreal; seven temporals; six upper labials; five lower labials; chin-shields, one anterior and two pairs. Scales elongate, four-sided, juxtaposed on the back, broader on the belly; 46 whorls of scales from occiput to base of tail; 26 scales round the middle of the body. Four præanals, forming a cross. A præanal pore on each side. Tail long and thick, covered with hexagonal, juxtaposed, smooth scales. Back and upper surface of tail pale brown, with five dark brown longitudinal lines; head and sides and lower parts of body and tail dark brown.

	millim.
Total length.....	124
Head.....	6
Fore limb.....	3.5
Hind limb.....	2.5
Tail.....	80

A single specimen from Duaca, Venezuela, collected by Mr. Wayman.

Mabuia polytropis.

Snout moderate, obtuse. Lower eyelid with an undivided semitransparent disk. Nostril behind the vertical of the suture between the rostral and the first labial; a postnasal; anterior loreal in contact with the first labial; supranasals in contact behind the rostral or narrowly separated; fronto-nasal broader than long; præfrontals forming a median suture; frontal as long as or a little shorter than the frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the second and third supraoculars; four supraoculars, second largest and usually touching the præfrontal; six or seven supraciliaries; frontoparietals distinct; interparietal a little longer than the frontoparietals, completely separating the parietals; a pair of nuchals; subocular between the fourth and fifth or fifth and sixth upper labials, at least twice as long as these shields, not narrowed inferiorly. Ear-opening oval, smaller than the eye-opening, with two or three very small lobules anteriorly. Dorsal scales with nine or eleven strong keels; 32 to 36 scales round the middle of the body, nearly equal in size. The hind limb reaches the elbow of the adpressed fore limb or a little beyond. Subdigital lamellæ smooth. Tail once and three fourths to nearly twice as long as head and body. Bronzy olive above, with dark brown spots forming more or less regular transverse bars; a dark brown streak on each side of the head and neck, passing through the eye, becoming more or less indistinct on the body; below this brown band a greenish-white streak; a black spot in the axilla; lower parts pale green.

	millim.
Total length.....	282
Head.....	20
Width of head.....	14
Body.....	77
Fore limb.....	30
Hind limb.....	40
Tail.....	185

One specimen from the Benito River district, Gaboon, and three from Efulen, S. Cameroon. Collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.

Closely allied to *M. Raddoni*, Gray, with which I now regard *M. benitensis*, Blgr., as identical.

Lygosoma louisianense.

Section *Hinulia*. Habit lacertiform; the distance between the end of the snout and the fore limb is contained once and

one fourth or once and one fifth in the distance between axilla and groin. Snout short, obtuse. Lower eyelid scaly. Nostril pierced in a single nasal; no supranasal; a single anterior loreal; rostral forming a very long curved suture with the frontonasal, which is less than twice as broad as long and forms a short suture with the frontal; latter much narrowed posteriorly, a little shorter than frontoparietals and interparietal together, in contact with the two or three first supraoculars; five supraoculars; eight supraciliaries; frontoparietals and interparietal distinct, nearly equal in size; parietals forming a suture behind the interparietal; nuchals passing gradually into the dorsals; third, fourth, and fifth labials below the eye. Ear-opening oval, smaller than the eye-opening; no auricular lobules. 24 or 26 scales round the middle of the body, dorsals largest, dorsals and laterals rough with minute granular asperities. No enlarged præanals. The hind limb reaches the axilla or the shoulder. Digits rather elongate, slender, slightly compressed, with very narrow smooth lamellæ inferiorly; 36 to 39 lamellæ under the fourth toe. Tail once and a half to nearly twice the length of head and body. Brown above; a lighter vertebral stripe, with several dark brown spots or bars across it; a light dorso-lateral streak, beginning from the supraciliary region; a dark brown lateral band, passing through the eye; an elongate black spot, with light centre, above the axillary region; limbs with dark brown annuli; lower parts white, head and neck with dark brown spots or longitudinal lines.

	millim.
Total length.....	126
Head.....	12
Width of head.....	7
Body.....	32
Fore limb.....	15
Hind limb.....	24
Tail.....	82

Six specimens from Rossel Island, Louisiade Archipelago, collected by Mr. A. S. Meek in 1898.

Typhlosaurus Cregoi.

Snout conical, strongly projecting. Rostral as long as the other head-shields together; frontal and frontoparietal equal in size, nearly twice as broad as long; a pair of large parietals, forming a suture behind the small interparietal; eye scarcely distinguishable below a small ocular; a larger supraocular; four small upper labials; symphysial very

large, extending beyond the posterior border of the rostral, its posterior border very slightly notched in the middle. Scales hexagonal, much broader than long, subequal, 16 round the middle of the body. Tail very short, rounded at the end. Whitish, above with black longitudinal lines corresponding to the series of scales, beneath with longitudinal series of blackish dots.

Total length 150 millim. ; tail 25.

A single specimen from Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, presented by Mr. J. P. Cregoe.

This species is most nearly related to *T. aurantiacus*, Peters, which differs principally in the absence of a fronto-parietal distinct from the interparietal, in the shorter symphyseal, in the broader dorsal scales, and in the number of scales round the body.

XLII.—*Descriptions of new Freshwater Fishes from Southern Cameroon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

In the first part of the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1903 (p. 21) I gave an account of a collection of fishes made by Mr. G. L. Bates in Southern Cameroon, several of the species mentioned being described as new. Many more fishes have since been received from this most energetic and successful collector, and have been acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum. Among them are representatives of further new species, of which I here offer short descriptions. These fishes are either from the Kribi River, some 15 miles from the sea, or from the Ja River (Dscha on German maps), a tributary of the Sanga River, which flows into the Congo; this Ja River is about 250 miles (by the path) from the sea-coast.

Alestes Batesii.

Depth of body $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 times in total length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Head longer than deep, $1\frac{2}{3}$ to twice as long as broad; snout rounded, as long as or longer than diameter of eye, which is 3 to 4 times in length of head; adipose eyelid indistinct; interorbital width about half length of head; maxillary not extending to below anterior border of eye; 16 teeth ($\frac{8}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$) in the upper jaw, 8 in the outer row of the lower jaw; length of lower border of second suborbital